



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

AAR/BOE	Association of American Railroads/Bureau of Explosives
AAICHE	American Institute of Chemical Engineers
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASSE	American Society of Safety Engineers
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (800-424-9300)
CHLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CHRIS/HACS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System
CIS (OHMTADS)	Chemical Information System (Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Emergency Response
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	Health and Human Services, Department of



ANNEX H: Appendix 12

Abbreviations

HMTC	Hazardous Materials Technical Center
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
IEMS	Integrated Emergency Management System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center (800-424-8802)
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAAT	Public Affairs Assist Team
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RRC	Regional Response Center
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USCG	United States Coast Guard



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

DEFINITIONS

Accident Site	The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a plant or along a transport route, resulting in a release of hazardous materials.
Acid	A compound that yields hydrogen ions when dissolved in water and has a range.
Acute Exposure	Exposures that occur for relatively short periods of time, generally hours to 1-2 days.
Acutely Toxic	Chemicals which can cause both severe short and long term health effects after a single, brief exposure (short duration). These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness or in extreme cases, death when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.
Alkali	Any material that supplies hydroxide ions when it is dissolved in water and has a range on the ph scale from 7 to 14.
Blasting Agents	A material designed for blasting which has been tested and found to be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation to explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation.
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
Boiling Point	The temperature at which a liquids rate of evaporation exceeds its rate of concentration.
By-Product Chemicals	Material produced or generated in an industrial process in addition to the principle product.
Chemical Process	A particular method of manufacturing or making a chemical, usually involving a number of steps or operations.
CHEMTREC	The Chemical Emergency Transportation Center (CHEMTREC) is a centralized toll free telephone service (800-424-9300) which has been set up to provide immediate advice on the nature of the product and steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved.
CHLOREP	The Chlorine Emergency Plan (CHLOREP) was established by the Chlorine Institute to enable the nearest producer of chlorine products to



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

	respond to an accident involving chlorine. CHEMTREC serves as the communications link for this program.
Combustible Liquid	Any liquid having a flash point above 100 degrees F.
Combustion Product	Material produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a material.
Command Post	Facility at a safe distance upwind from an accident site, where the on-scene coordinator, responders and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with media, and handle communications.
Contingency Plan	A document developed to identify and catalog all the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.
Corrosive Material	Any liquid or solid that causes visible destruction of human skin tissue or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel.
Cryogen	A gas which must be cooled to a very low temperature to maintain it in a liquid state. Examples: nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen.
Decomposition Product	Material produced or generated by the physical or chemical degradation of a parent material.
Deflagrate	To burn rapidly with intense heat.
Detonate	The extremely rapid, self-propagating decomposition of an explosive accompanied by a high-pressure temperature wave that moves faster than the speed of sound.
Disposal	The removal of waste material to a site or facility specifically designed and permitted to receive such wastes.
Emergency	A situation created by an accidental release or spill of hazardous chemicals which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, or property.
Etiologic Agency	A viable micro-organism, or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.
Evacuation	Removal of residents from an area of danger.
Exclusion Zone	The area where contamination does or could occur.



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

Explosive	Any chemical compound, mixture, or device the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat.
Division 1.1	Explosives with a mass explosion hazard.
Division 1.2	Explosives with a projection hazard.
Division 1.3	Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard.
Division 1.4	Explosives with no significant blast hazard.
Division 1.5	Very insensitive explosives with a mass explosion hazard.
Division 1.6	Extremely insensitive articles.
Fire Point	The temperature at which a liquid fuel will produce vapors sufficient to support combustion once ignited. The fire point is usually a few degrees above the flash point.
Fixed Facility	A plant site where handling/transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals are performed.
Flammable Gas	Any compressed gas meeting the requirements for lower flammability limit range, flame projection, or flame propagation criteria.
Flammable Liquid	Any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees F.
Flammable or Explosive Limits	The percentage of a substance in air that will burn once it is ignited. Most substances have an upper (too rich) and a lower (too lean) flammable limit.
Flammable Solid	Any solid material, other than explosive, is liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard.
Flash Point	The minimum temperature at which a liquid fuel gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface. At this temperature, the ignited vapors will flash, but will not continue to burn.
Freezing Point	The temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a solid.



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

Hazard Analysis	In this context, use of a simplified vapor dispersion model which looks at the movement of toxic or explosive vapors over distance at a concentration level of concern to determine whether the amount of chemical at a facility or in a transport container poses a threat to the surrounding community, requiring more detailed analysis and planning.
Hazardous	Chemicals which are explosive, materials which are flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive and require special care in handling because of the hazards they pose to public health and the environment.
Irritating Material	A liquid or solid substance which upon contact with fire exposed to air gives off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes.
LD 50	Lethal Dose, 50% kill - amount of material which when administered to laboratory animals kills half of them.
Misc. Haz Mat	Products, substances or organisms.
NCP	The National Contingency Plan establishes the structure by which the Federal government responds to episodic air toxic release events.
Non-Flammable Gas	Any compressed gas other than a flammable compressed gas.
Off-Scene Support	Assistance (via telephone, radio, or computer) from technical persons, agencies, shippers, responders, etc., not at the accident site.
Offsite	The area outside the boundary of the on-site area that may be affected by the consequences of an extraordinary situation.
On-Scene Coordinator	The official in charge of a federally financed response action.
Onsite	The area within the boundary established by the owner of a fixed facility.
Organic Peroxide	An organic compound containing the bivalent -O-O structure and which may be considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or more of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals must be classed as organic peroxide.
Oxidizer	A substance such as chlorate, permanganate, inorganic peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

PH	Common scale used in expressing both acidity and alkalinity of a product whose values range from 0 to 14, with 7 being neutral.
Plume	A vapor cloud formation which has shape and buoyancy.
PPM	Parts per million.
Pyroforic Liquid	Any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130 degrees F.
Radioactive Material	Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation having a specific gravity greater than 0.002 micro curies per gram.
Response	The efforts to minimize the hazards created by an emergency by protecting the people, environment, and property and returning the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.
Risk	The probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself.
Simulation	A mock accident or release set up to test emergency response methods or for use as a training tool.
Site/Facility	Any location where acutely toxic chemicals are manufactured, processed, stored, handled, used, or disposed; in short, any place where these chemicals are frequently found at places other than industrial sites.
Special Populations	Concentrations of people in one area or building for a special purpose or in certain circumstances (i.e., schools, hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, shopping centers).
Specific Gravity	The ratio of the density of a liquid substance to the density of a reference substance. The reference substance is usually water and is considered to have a specific gravity of one.
Storage	Methods of keeping raw materials, finished goods, or products while awaiting use, shipment, or consumption.
Tanker	Term commonly used to describe a liquid cargo tank which is being carried by a truck on the highway system.
TLV	Threshold Limit Value - upper limit of a toxicant concentration to which an average healthy person may be repeatedly exposed on an all day, every day basis.



ANNEX H: Appendix 12 Abbreviations

Toxic Substances & Infectious Substances

Division 6.1 Toxic Substances - Poisonous gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid, mixed with air is dangerous to life.

Division 6.2 Infectious Substance - Substances, liquids, or solids, (including pastes and semi-solids) other than Class A or irritating materials, which are known to be so toxic to man as to afford a hazard to health during transportation; or which, in the absence of adequate data on human toxicity, are presumed to be toxic to man.

Toxin Any substance, which upon contact with a living organism, can cause injury or interference with the life processes of that organism, without acting mechanically.

Transfer Loading and unloading of chemicals between transport vehicles and storage vessels, and sending chemicals via pipes between storage vessels and process reactors.

Transport To carry or convey goods from one place to another using ships, trucks, trains, pipelines, or airplanes.

Transport Mode Methods of transportation: Highway (trucks); rail (trains); water (ship/barge); pipelines; air (plane).

Vapor Density The ratio of the density of a vapor substance to the density of a reference substance. The reference substance is usually air and is considered to have a vapor density of one.

Vapor Dispersion The movement of vapor clouds in air due to wind, gravity spreading, and mixing.

Water Reactive Material Means any solid substance (including sludges and pastes) which, by interaction with water, is likely to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable or toxic gases in dangerous quantities.